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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines statewide and county trends in the well-being of Colorado's children. Indicators are presented in the general areas of demographics, abuse and neglect, child health, family issues, and teen issues. The statistical portrait is based on 16 indicators of well-being: (1) confirmed incidents of child abuse and neglect; (2) abuse and neglect referrals; (3) abuse and neglect referrals investigated; (4) mothers receiving early prenatal care; (5) low birth weight births; (6) children in families receiving Medicaid; (7) enrollment in CHP+; (8) deaths of infants under age 1; (9) deaths of children under age 18; (10) children in families receiving TANF; (11) children qualifying for free/reduced lunch; (12) children under 5 on WIC; (13) children in out-of-home placements; (14) three risk factor births; (15) teen birth rate; and (16) high school graduation rate. Limited data are presented for the following indicators: (1) oral health; (2) immunizations; (3) uninsured children; (4) dropout rates; (5) homicides; and (6) suicides. State and county data are presented as available and range from 1997 to 2001. County rankings are presented as of 1999. The report's findings indicate that progress was made toward improving: infant mortality rates, immunization rates, prenatal care, established paternity for births to unmarried women, teen birth rate, and teen suicide rate. The report's findings indicate change for the worse in the areas of: low birth weight births, children dying due to child abuse, and out-of-home placement rates. (SD)

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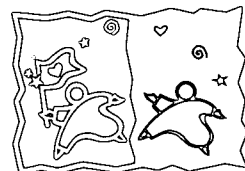
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KIDSCOUNT
IN COLORADO!

Colorado Children's Campaign



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KidsCount in Colorado!

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WELCOME!

These are all our children.

We will all profit by, or pay for,

whatever they become.

James Baldwin

Looking over a decade of **KidsCount** data, I am confident that nearly any problem can be tackled. Coloradans have lowered our state's rate of infant mortality by 24% in the last decade, and have increased the percent of children who are fully immunized by 33%. Today, more and more of our neighbors are stepping up to the plate and claiming victories for children. For example, after realizing a tremendous need for child care in their community, Lamar parents, business owners and local leaders came together to create a child development center for their town.

Yet nearly 1 in 5 of Colorado's children stand on unsteady ground. Despite a booming economy statewide, 156,000 Colorado kids live below the poverty line. While reports on TANF show declining enrollment, rates for other need-based programs such as the National School Lunch Program have remained constant or even risen. In eleven Colorado counties, more than half of all school-age children qualify for a free or reduced price school lunch.

Poverty alone does not spell disaster for children. But too often, poverty is combined with school failure, mental health problems, violence or other family issues that are overwhelming barriers to the full development of children. As just one example, Colorado is struggling with the challenge of improving students' test scores when the conditions of their lives don't change. While our state has one of the nations' strongest economies and highest levels of education for the adults in the country, we rank only average in how we provide for children.

KidsCount in Colorado! is primarily a snapshot of children at the margin of society. We have seen how a consensus about improving these children's lives can create new opportunities for better health, greater safety, and improved preparation for school. Other complicated challenges lie ahead as we address the needs of children who risk slipping through the cracks of the very systems that are meant to help them: the education system, health system, housing system, and justice system.

These are our children. This is our state. It is my hope that this report will aid you in helping both to flourish.



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FORWARD

The Colorado Children's Campaign aims to improve the well-being and quality of life for Colorado's children. Since 1985, the Colorado Children's Campaign has worked to mobilize individuals to think and act on behalf of children.

This 2001 edition of **KidsCount** tracks data on kids in all of Colorado's counties. We still have a long way to go toward making Colorado a great place for kids to grow up. While many measures have improved significantly, Colorado has actually worsened in others, including fatalities due to child abuse and low birth weight.

Colorado is one of the fastest-growing, highest income, most technologically advanced states in the nation, yet many of our families with children aren't able to take part in this prosperity.



Nearly 7,000 children were abused or neglected in 1999. Fewer than 80% of Colorado's students graduate from high school. Over eight percent of babies are born too small. While not all news on Colorado's kids is grim, we must take seriously the responsibility we all have to all of Colorado's children.

Friends, we will make decisions
this year that will affect the
lives of our children for decades
to come, and we must take this
responsibility seriously.

*Governor Bill Owens
State of the State 2001*

GOALS

GOALS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

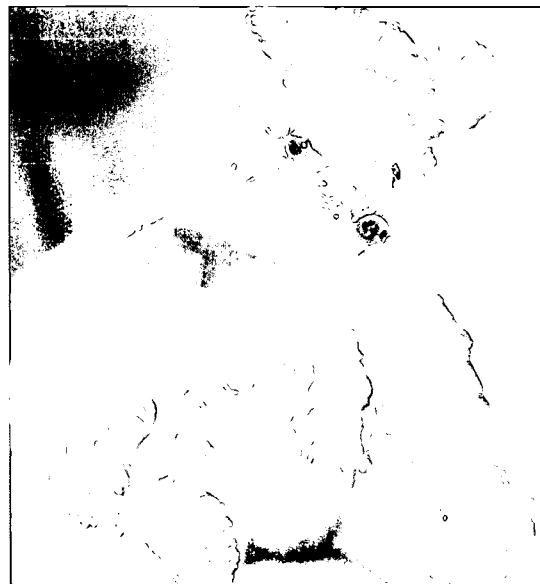
Indicator	Where We Were (1990)	Where We Are (1999)	% Change Better / Worse	Our Goal (2000)
Infant Mortality Rate	8.8 per 1,000	6.7 per 1,000	23.9% Better	7 per 1,000
Low Birth Weight Births	8.0%	8.4%	5.0% Worse	5%
Children Fully Immunized	58% (1991)	77.2%	33.1% Better	90%
Moms Receiving Early Prenatal Care	77.8%	81.7%	5.0% Better	90%
Number of Children Dying Due to Child Abuse	31	32	3.2% Worse	12
Cases in which Paternity is Established for Births to Unmarried Women	8.6%	66.9%	677.9% Better	60%
Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19)	54.3 per 1,000	48.1 per 1,000	11.4% Better	25 per 1,000
Teen Suicide Rate	9.7 per 100,000	7.4 per 100,000	23.7% Better	3.5 per 100,000
Out-of-Home Placement Rate	9.5 per 1,000 (1991)	13.1 per 1,000	37.9% Worse	8 per 1,000
High School Graduation Rate	80%	80%	Unchanged	90%

ABUSE AND NEGLECT

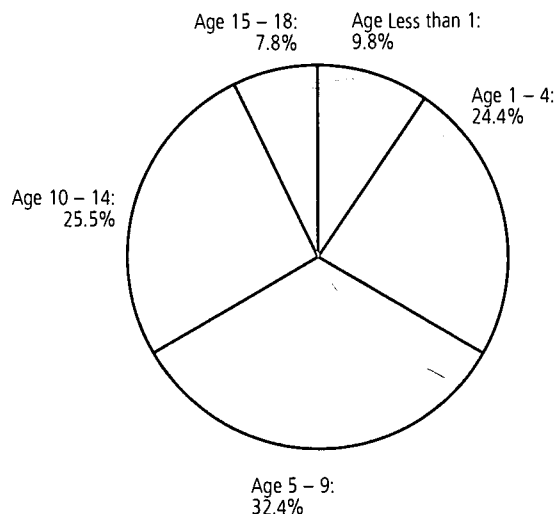
Confirmed incidents of abuse and neglect are incidents where the situation was investigated and where abuse or neglect was found to have occurred. This number does not measure cases that are not reported, cases that are reported but not investigated, nor cases that are investigated but wrongly dismissed. An incident may involve more than one child, and includes physical abuse or neglect, medical neglect, sexual abuse and psychological or emotional abuse or neglect.

Children who are abused or neglected are more likely to be socially withdrawn, be physically aggressive, and have learning problems. Neglect can be as damaging to children as outright physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Lack of parental responsiveness to their basic needs, especially for very young children, can impede normal physical, mental and social development. As adolescents, abused youth are more likely to be involved in crime, become pregnant, perform poorly in school, use drugs and alcohol, or attempt suicide.

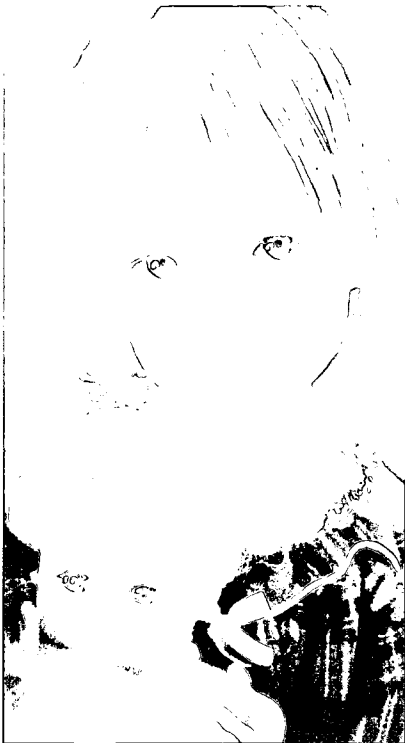
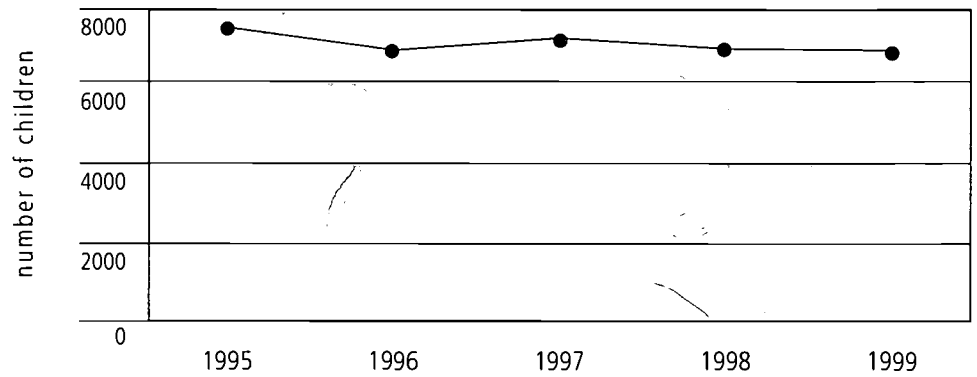
In 1999, there were 46,099 referrals to Child Protection Services and 5,082 confirmed incidents of child abuse and neglect in Colorado. Of the referrals, 62.4% were investigated. The number of confirmed incidents of child abuse and neglect has remained fairly stable over the last half of the 1990s, while the number of deaths due to child abuse and neglect has increased.



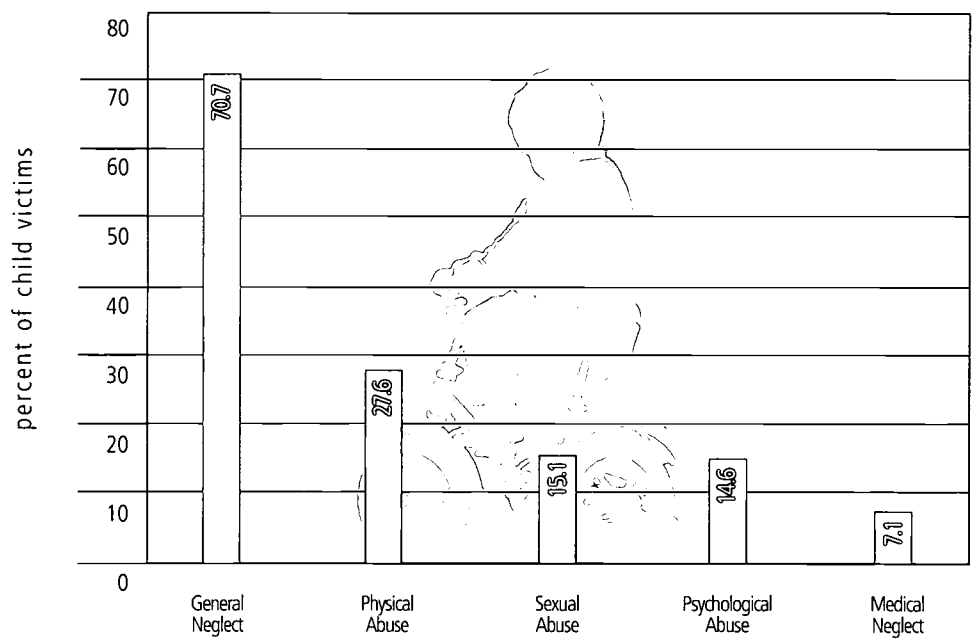
AGE OF CHILD ON DATE OF ABUSE / NEGLECT INCIDENT: COLORADO, 1999



**CHILD ABUSE AND / OR NEGLECT:
CHILD VICTIMS UNDER 18
COLORADO, 1995 - 1999**

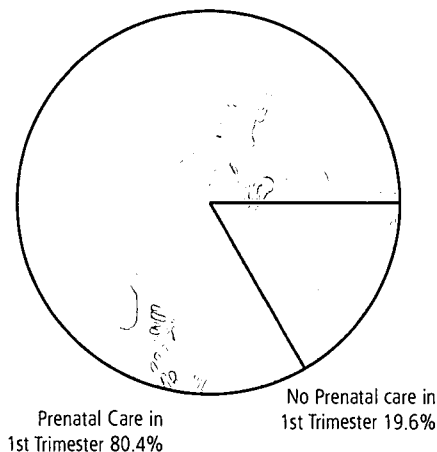


**NATURE OF ABUSE:
COLORADO, 1999**



CHILD HEALTH

PRENATAL CARE IN 1ST TRIMESTER COLORADO, 1990 - 1999



BIRTH ISSUES

Failure to obtain early prenatal care may reflect a fear of the consequences, a mother's indifference to her pregnancy, or a lack of available health care.

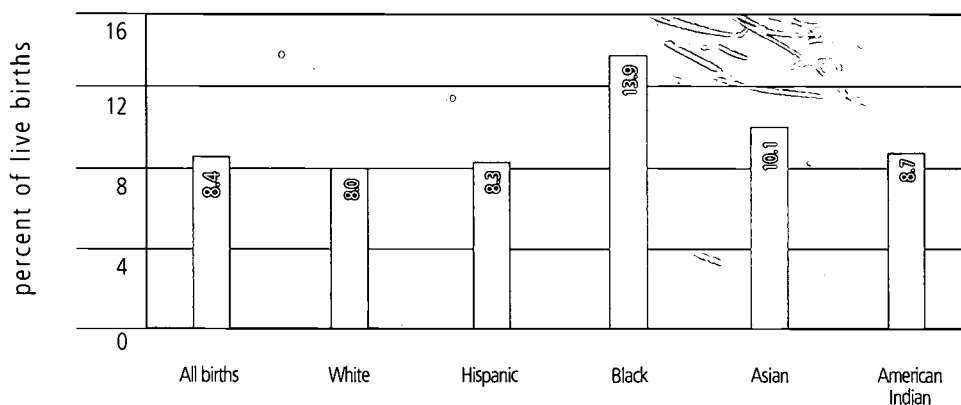
KidsCount finds any of these situations cause for concern. Mothers who receive prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy are less likely to have babies with health problems. A woman who gets proper prenatal care is more likely to do other things to protect her newborn,

such as schedule appropriate medical appointments and immunizations. Over the last decade, the proportion of mothers in Colorado having prenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy increased only slightly, ranging from 77.8% to 80.7% in the first five years and from 80.4% to 82.9% in the second five years of the decade. An overall average of 80.4% of mothers received early prenatal care from 1990 to 1999.

Babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) have an increased probability of experiencing developmental problems, suffering from serious illness, and dying in the first year of life. Low birth weight babies are far less likely than other children to graduate from high school on time. In 1999, 8.4% of babies born in Colorado weighed less than 2,500 grams ranking Colorado 13th

highest in the percentage of low birth weight babies in the country, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. Other possible adverse outcomes of low birth weight can be brain damage, cerebral palsy, neurological impairment and cognitive disorders. Children born to black mothers are more likely to be of low birth weight than children of other races.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT RATES BY RACE / ETHNICITY COLORADO, 1999



MORTALITY

Infant mortality measures the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The most common causes of infant death in Colorado are congenital abnormalities, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and factors related to short gestation and low birth weight. Infant mortality is also associated with factors such as women's health status, quality of and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions, and public health practices. The infant mortality rate in Colorado dropped during the early 1990s and then leveled off at about 6.7 deaths per 1,000 infants at the end of the decade.

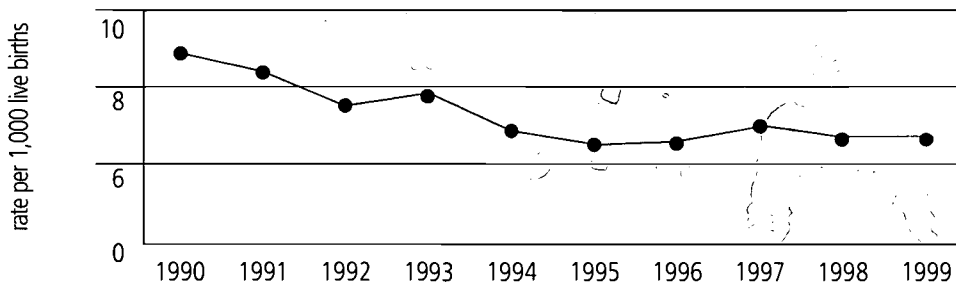
The mortality rate of children under age 18 declined slightly from 86 per 100,000 children in 1990 to 66 per 100,000 in the latter half of the 1990s. Children are more likely to die before age five or after age fourteen. The single most common cause of death for children under age 18 is accidents, usually involving a motor vehicle.

AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE: COLORADO, 1999

Age	Rate per 100,000
1 to 4	32.9
5 to 9	16.5
10 to 14	18.3
15 to 19	72.3

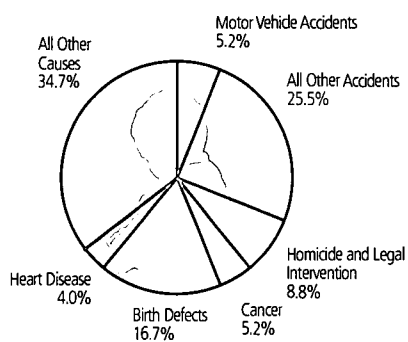
Note: All other causes for each age group contains causes of death for which less than three deaths occurred.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS: COLORADO, 1990 - 1999

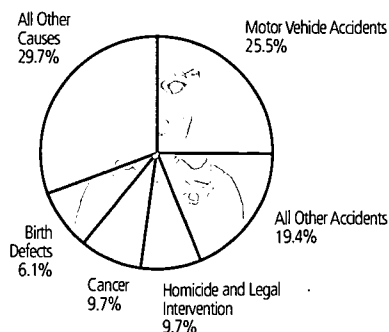


CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUP: COLORADO, 1999

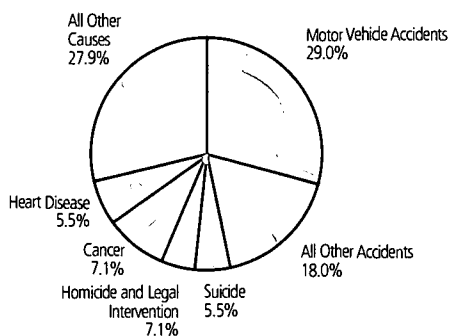
CHILDREN AGE 1 - 4



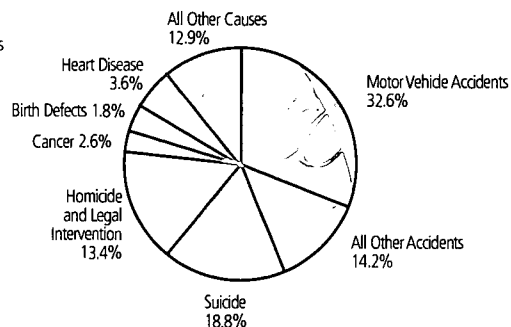
CHILDREN AGE 5 - 9



CHILDREN AGE 10 - 14



TEENS AGE 15 - 19



ORAL HEALTH

Low income is the strongest predictor of poor oral health in children. Approximately 80% of dental decay affects 25% of children – usually children from low-income families such as those on Medicaid or CHP+. Chronically poor oral health is associated with failure-to-thrive in toddlers and compromised nutrition in children.

Oral health care is often not included in the overall health care of a child because many

families do not have dental insurance. Dental insurance is usually employment-based, so parents who do not work, who are self-employed, or who work part- or full-time minimum wage jobs are not likely to have dental insurance. The accompanying map illustrates the 22 Colorado counties in which there are no Medicaid-participating dentists to provide services to children from qualifying low-income families.

COUNTIES WITHOUT A MEDICAID-PARTICIPATING DENTIST COLORADO, FY 1999 – 2000

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| ► Bent | ► Jackson |
| ► Chaffee | ► Kiowa |
| ► Cheyenne | ► Mineral |
| ► Costilla | ► Moffat |
| ► Crowley | ► Ouray |
| ► Custer | ► Phillips |
| ► Dolores | ► Pitkin |
| ► Elbert | ► San Juan |
| ► Gilpin | ► San Miguel |
| ► Grand | ► Sedgwick |
| ► Hinsdale | ► Washington |



IMMUNIZATIONS

Immunizations for Colorado infants and toddlers have remained relatively stable in the late 1990s. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Immunization Survey found that in 1999, more than 88% of Colorado children age 19-35 months had 3 polio vaccinations, 90% had their MMR vaccination, and 95% had 3 DTP vaccinations, but only 81% had their 4th DTP.

Children's immunization rates are often linked to their family's economic status. Children who are on WIC, and thus from low-income families, have a lower rate of immunization than children in middle- or high-income families.

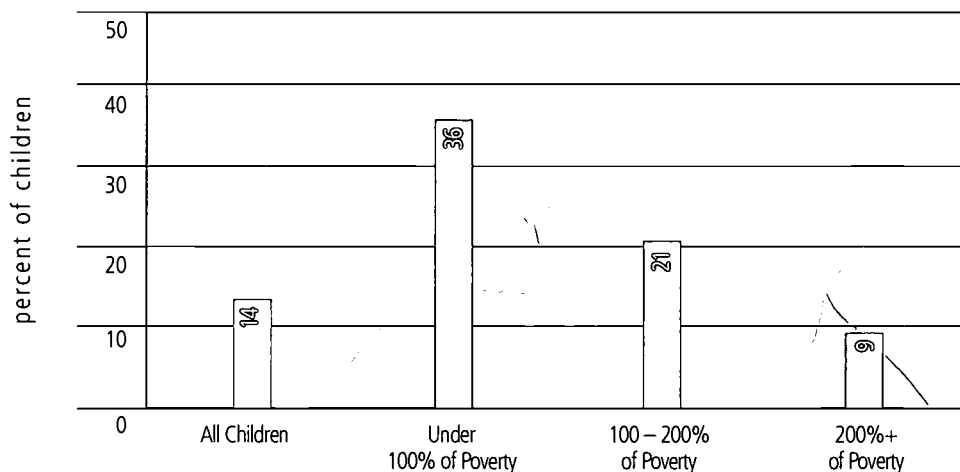
The low occurrence of many childhood diseases means the vaccines are working. Without complete immunizations, an exposed child could contract a potentially deadly disease and possibly spread the disease to other children without complete immunizations. Childhood diseases such as measles can cause blindness, mental retardation and death.

Children who are not immunized may not get all the well-baby checkups they need. Their parents may be uninsured and cautious of the cost of a doctor visit.



UNINSURED CHILDREN

CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE: COLORADO, 1997 - 1999



Approximately 14% of Colorado's children do not have health insurance. Children from low-income families are less likely to have health coverage, despite the existence of state and federally funded programs such as Medicaid and the Colorado Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+). Even children with working parents may not have health insurance, especially if their parents earn low wages.

Children from families of very low income often do not qualify for Medicaid due to the Medicaid asset test. If a family has \$1500 or more in assets (such as a car used for work), the family will not qualify for Medicaid. Colorado is one of only four states with a Medicaid asset test. This is a significant barrier for many families.

Colorado's Child Health Plan Plus covers children in families with income lower than 185% of the official federal poverty level. Children who are eligible for Medicaid are not eligible for CHP+.

FAMILY ISSUES

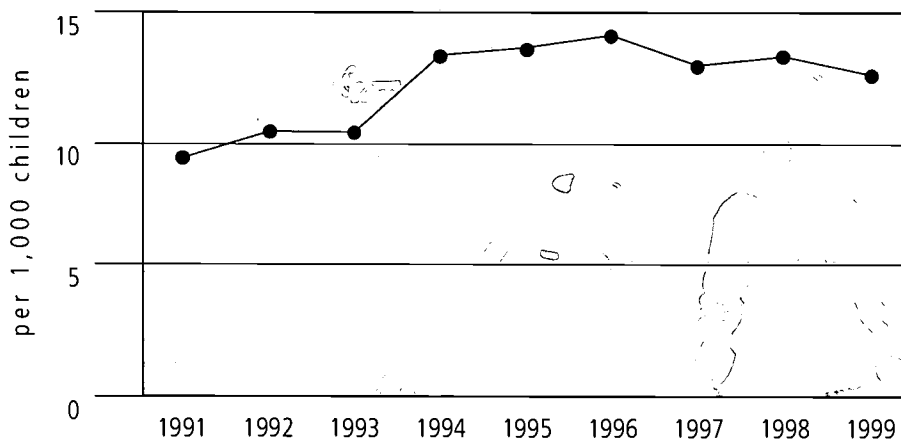
OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS

The out-of-home placement rate for Colorado children rose from about 10 children per 1,000 in the early 1990s to about 13.5 children per 1,000 late in the decade.

KidsCount is concerned with out-of-home placements because children are usually removed from their home due to serious problems in their families. However, this indicator may have

multiple interpretations. Increasing out-of-home placement rates could mean that more children are living in unsafe homes from which they need to be removed. Conversely, some counties suggest the increase means more children are now living in a safer environment as a result of county action.

OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN UNDER 18 COLORADO, 1991 - 1999



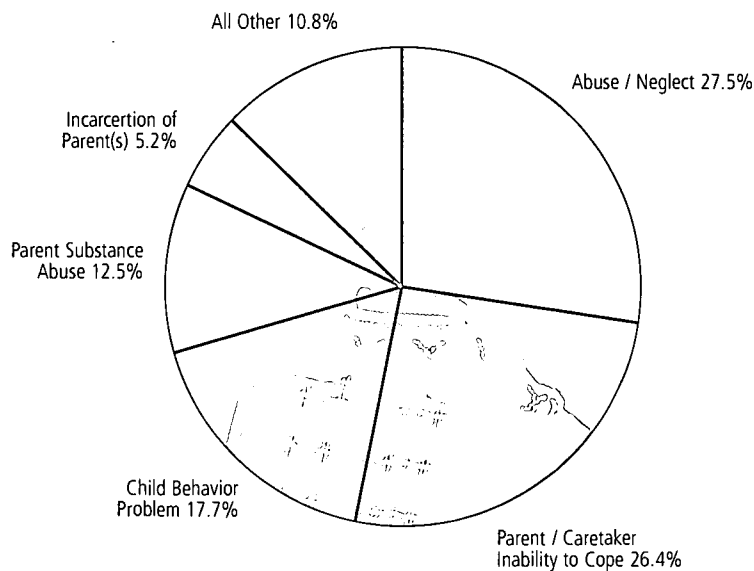
For children removed from their homes during 1999, reasons for removal were grouped into categories. "Abuse and Neglect" was the number one reason children were removed from their homes. Abuse and neglect contains the following subcategories: "Neglect" (16.8%), "Physical Abuse" (6.7%), and "Sexual Abuse" (3.9%).

The "all other" category in this graph is comprised of:

- ▶ inadequate housing (3.5%)
- ▶ child's substance abuse (2.8%)
- ▶ abandonment (2.5%)
- ▶ child's disability (1.2%)
- ▶ death of parent(s) (0.5%) and
- ▶ relinquishment (0.2%).

Note that multiple reasons may be reported for removal of a child.

REMOVAL REASONS FOR OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS COLORADO, 1999



NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM AND AFDC/TANF



Proxy Poverty Measures

Examining the number of children participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) gives us a proxy measure of child poverty. The NSLP provides more than 15 million low-income children with a free or reduced price school lunch daily. To receive a free meal, household income must be below 130% of the federal poverty level (\$21,958 annually for a single parent with one child). To receive a reduced price meal, household income must be below 185% of the federal poverty level.

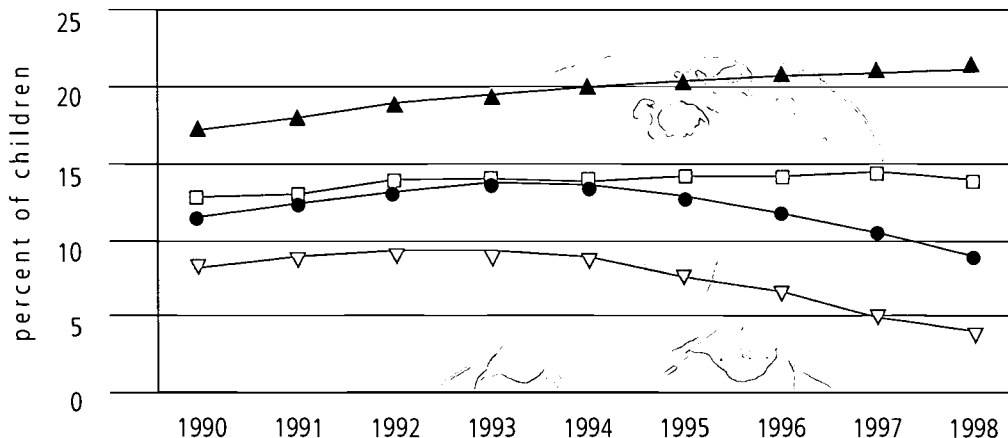
Children from low-income families generally receive one-third or more of their daily nutritional intake from the school lunch program. Children who eat school meals perform better on

standardized achievement tests and are late or absent from school less than children of similar income backgrounds who do not participate in school lunch.

A steadfast measure of poverty has been "welfare" participation. While the percentage of children receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF, formerly AFDC) has declined, participation in the NSLP has remained steady in Colorado and increased nationwide through the 1990s. Despite the decreasing numbers of families on TANF, many families with children in Colorado still have incomes lower than 185% of the official federal poverty level according to participation levels for the School Lunch Program.

CHILDREN RECEIVING FEDERAL PROGRAM SERVICES: AFDC / TANF AND SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM COLORADO AND U.S., 1990 - 1998

- ▲ US National School Lunch Program
- CO Free / Reduced Price Lunch
- US AFDC / TANF
- ▽ CO AFDC / TANF



SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC)

Our Youngest Children in Poverty

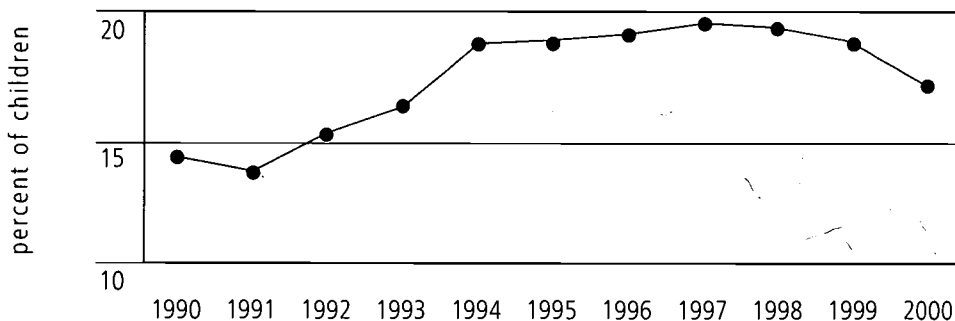
WIC is a preventive program intended to improve the nutritional intake of women who are pregnant, postpartum or breastfeeding, and infants and children under age 5. All WIC participants receive vouchers for food rich in protein, calcium, iron and vitamins A and C.

Pregnant women, infants, and children in low-income families may participate in WIC. WIC's income eligibility requirement is 185% of the official federal poverty threshold.

According to the National Commission on Children, WIC benefits children because participation in WIC increases the likelihood that a low-income woman will receive early, regular prenatal care and that her children will get regular pediatric immunizations. Participation in WIC also reduces the chance that a high-risk woman will deliver a premature or low birth weight baby.

The average percentage of infants and children under 5 on WIC in Colorado each month increased from 15.6% in the early 1990s to 18.8% in the latter half of the decade.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN SERVED BY WIC PER 100 INFANTS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 COLORADO, 1990 - 2000



About 8.1% of Colorado births are to mothers with the following three risk factors:

- ▷ Unmarried
- ▷ Under age 25
- ▷ Less than a high school education

This rate has fluctuated only slightly throughout the decade.

THREE RISK FACTOR BIRTHS

Babies at Risk

In 1999, over 5,000 babies were born to Colorado women who were under 25 years of age, unmarried, and had less than 12 years of education. Children born to mothers with these three characteristics are at greater risk for a number of negative outcomes.

Children born to a three risk factor mother are more likely to drop out of school, to give birth out of wedlock, to divorce or separate, and to be dependent on welfare. Poverty rates and infant mortality rates are higher for children of unmarried mothers, even if not all three risk factors apply.



TEEN ISSUES

BIRTHS TO TEENS

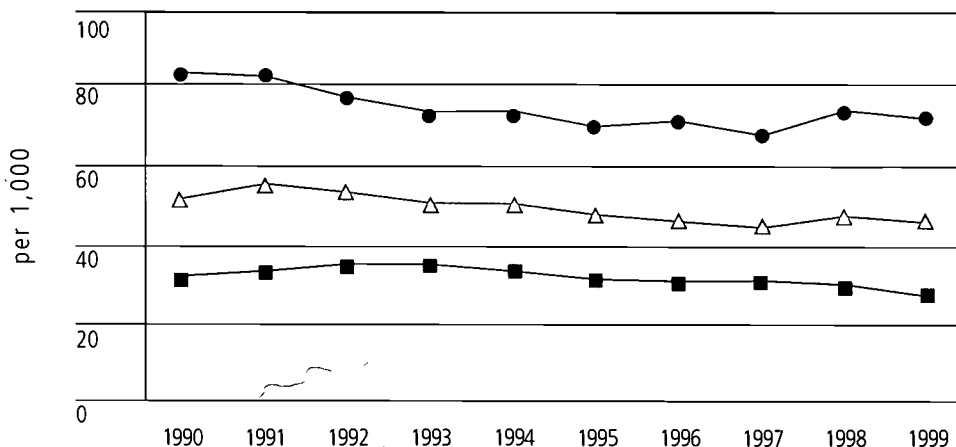
Teen childbearing is often part of a larger cycle. Teen moms are more likely to have completed fewer years of schooling and to have mothers or older sisters who also gave birth as adolescents. Children born to single mothers are twice as likely to drop out of high school and twice as likely to become a teen parent themselves. Teen childbearing is

associated with diminished opportunities for both the child and the young mother. Most teen mothers are unmarried and have not completed high school.

Children born to teen mothers are starting life with a parent who is unlikely to have the emotional and economic resources needed to care for a

child. Most teen mothers are not settled in a job or career, and many young fathers cannot or will not help. The teen birth rate for mothers age 15 to 17 in Colorado has declined slightly in the latter half of the 1990s. This trend is mirrored for teens age 18 and 19, though their birth rates are higher.

**BIRTHS TO TEENS: AGE 15 - 17, 18 - 19 AND 15 - 19
COLORADO, 1990 - 1999**

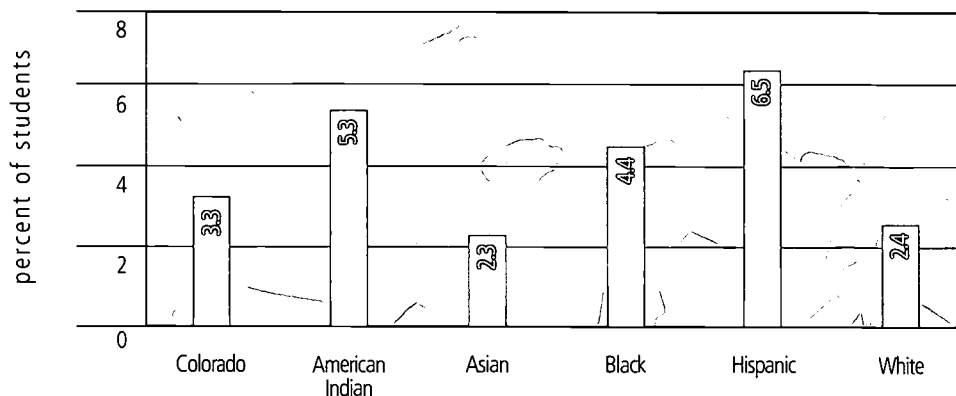


DROPOUT RATES

Dropout rates refer to the percent of students who leave school during a school year and are not known to have transferred to another school. Students who drop out of high school are three times as likely to slip into poverty in adulthood compared to students who complete high school. Job prospects are limited for youth without a high school diploma, especially as today's jobs require advanced skills and technical knowledge.

Colorado's dropout rate for the 1998-1999 school year was 3.3%. Dropout rates vary by race and ethnicity, with Hispanic students being most likely to drop out of school. Asian and white students in Colorado have the lowest dropout rates.

**HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES BY RACIAL / ETHNICITY GROUP:
COLORADO, 1998 - 1999**



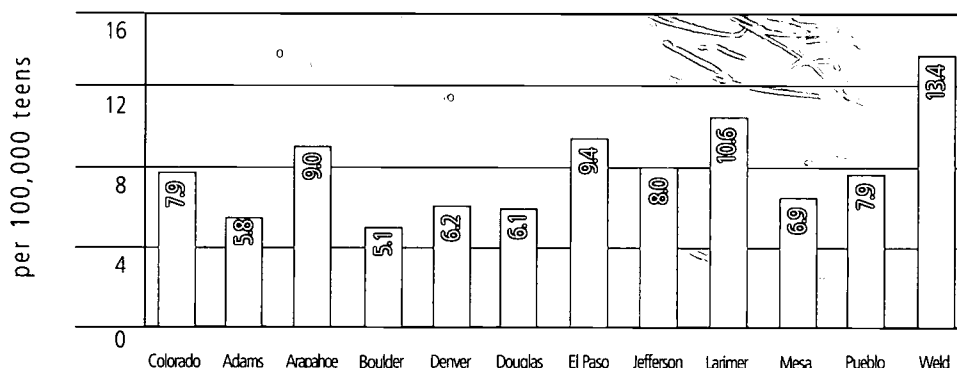
SUICIDES

From 1995 through 1999, an average of 46 suicide deaths occurred each year for Colorado youths ages 10-19 in Colorado. In 1999, one-fifth of all high school students in the nation reported having seriously considered or attempted suicide during the previous 12 months. Female

adolescents were substantially more likely to consider suicide than their male counterparts. This gender difference exists for all racial, ethnic, and age groups. Conversely, male teens are more likely to succeed in committing suicide. The following graph shows the rate of

youth suicides in Colorado. Only the counties shown had more than four youth suicides from 1995 to 1999.

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 TEENS AGE 10 - 19 BY COUNTY: COLORADO, 1995 - 1999



Note: Includes Colorado and the counties with at least 5 teen suicides during 1995 - 1999.

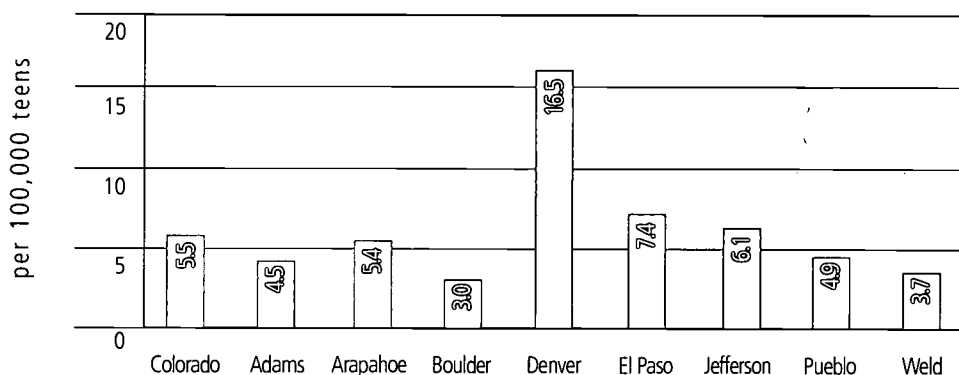
HOMICIDES

An average of 32 homicide deaths occurred each year for Colorado youths ages 10-19 from 1995 through 1999. Nationally, the youth homicide rate was

11.8 deaths per 100,000 in 1999 while in Colorado 5.6 homicide deaths per 100,000 occurred in 1999. Males are more likely than females to die due to

homicide. Only the counties shown in the following graph had more than four youth homicides from 1995 to 1999.

HOMICIDE RATE PER 100,000 TEENS AGE 10 - 19 BY COUNTY: COLORADO, 1995 - 1999



Note: Includes Colorado and the counties with at least 5 teen homicides during 1995 - 1999.

29.5 per 10,000 youth age 10 - 17 in Colorado were arrested for a violent crime (aggravated assault, robbery, rape or murder) in 1999.

County Demographics

Abuse & Neglect

	2000 Total Population	1999 Births Live (#)	1999 Births to Single Moms (%)	2000 Population Under 5	2000 Population Age 5-9	2000 Population Age 10-17	1997 Children in Poverty (%)	1997 Median Household Income (\$)	1999 Confirmed Incidents of Child Abuse/ Neglect (#)	1999 Abuse and Neglect Referrals (#)	1999 Abuse and Neglect Referrals Investigated (%)
COLORADO	4,257,950	62,142	25.4	304,240	313,391	490,534	14.6	40,853	5,082	46,099	62.4
Adams	337,042	5,719	29.9	26,874	27,143	41,984	15.7	40,802	631	5,501	46.2
Alamosa	16,806	200	31.0	1,213	1,338	2,189	29.4	28,204	23	220	94.1
Arapahoe	497,309	6,779	21.3	33,151	35,255	57,745	9.6	50,748	499	3,640	57.0
Archuleta	10,043	110	32.7	594	703	1,273	20.1	30,518	11	70	64.31
Baca	4,562	48	12.5	244	280	538	28.1	26,731	2	64	92.2
Bent	6,258	83	49.4	387	406	695	36.5	26,427	15	101	85.2
Boulder	289,515	3,620	19.9	17,826	18,807	30,992	9.9	50,245	499	3,582	42.9
Chaffee	16,818	137	23.4	770	951	1,772	18.4	30,881	38	128	72.7
Cheyenne	2,395	29	13.8	141	177	368	13.6	34,746	4	14	100.0
Clear Creek	9,331	91	15.4	524	687	1,126	7.9	56,537	4	139	82.7
Conejos	8,099	144	21.5	672	668	1,137	35.8	20,708	6	99	100.0
Costilla	3,507	45	37.8	237	262	429	46.8	18,700	4	80	48.8
Crowley	5,700	45	31.1	301	344	602	40.0	23,524	6	59	93.2
Custer	3,760	32	21.9	222	267	418	22.7	29,797	1	17	41.2
Delta	28,017	318	23.9	1,738	1,909	3,066	23.9	27,418	34	286	39.9
Denver	541,835	10,155	34.9	47,874	45,518	58,405	26.6	35,616	546	6,856	80.3
Dolores	1,935	17	17.6	116	124	227	19.8	25,826	2	66	10.6
Douglas	178,622	3,093	5.3	15,968	15,031	21,699	2.2	77,513	31	572	62.6
Eagle	36,835	717	16.0	3,232	3,030	4,478	6.1	50,000	14	262	87.4
El Paso	512,978	8,196	25.3	39,157	40,064	59,160	13.8	42,023	682	6,915	60.4
Elbert	20,948	207	11.1	1,344	1,595	2,492	7.4	52,636	14	109	72.5
Fremont	45,055	457	34.4	2,400	2,643	4,479	22.5	29,939	45	418	73.7
Garfield	43,188	695	26.6	3,395	3,195	5,514	12.9	40,923	46	501	65.1
Gilpin	4,872	51	21.6	280	316	549	8.0	51,044	0	23	100.0
Grand	10,892	154	20.8	707	690	1,200	9.1	38,865	4	125	56.0
Gunnison	13,950	113	18.6	731	922	1,838	13.4	32,300	19	66	100.0
Hinsdale	755	9	*	41	48	70	20.8	32,993	0	4	100.0
Huerfano	7,679	69	40.6	374	485	867	34.3	21,389	11	166	53.6
Jackson	1,834	15	*	90	117	223	21.0	29,031	2	94	67.0
Jefferson	527,789	6,597	17.7	32,800	35,100	59,987	7.3	54,175	552	3,397	59.1
Kiowa	1,787	17	17.6	95	100	223	19.1	32,455	0	17	82.4
Kit Carson	7,820	92	13.0	412	506	933	17.0	32,964	2	77	100.0
La Plata	44,330	406	25.1	2,446	2,983	5,454	14.6	36,822	69	770	36.8
Lake	8,450	133	33.8	622	686	1,081	12.8	34,986	11	177	100.0
Larimer	243,599	3,131	22.8	15,282	16,243	27,339	10.3	43,853	253	2,275	60.3
Las Animas	16,322	177	37.9	915	1,160	1,836	33.9	22,682	9	115	98.3
Lincoln	6,705	57	26.3	321	365	762	21.7	29,117	9	76	81.6
Logan	18,849	265	32.5	1,166	1,278	2,003	18.8	33,076	51	476	66.0
Mesa	118,211	1,426	23.3	7,531	7,881	13,726	18.3	33,519	156	1,852	52.8
Mineral	742	4	*	33	53	84	21.2	29,810	0	4	75.0
Moffat	13,053	167	31.1	839	869	1,844	15.5	42,476	53	183	86.9
Montezuma	23,509	317	33.1	1,626	1,832	3,066	24.7	30,882	30	356	58.4
Montrose	33,116	421	26.6	2,320	2,346	3,867	19.8	32,312	80	331	100.0
Morgan	27,377	523	30.4	2,493	2,378	3,537	19.5	31,197	146	813	60.0
Otero	21,292	307	44.6	1,458	1,724	2,647	32.1	25,143	39	367	62.7
Ouray	3,701	36	13.9	197	239	406	10.7	38,465	1	41	80.5
Park	15,676	175	16.6	1,008	1,148	1,826	9.5	46,090	5	84	100.0
Phillips	4,631	51	9.8	311	316	554	13.4	32,863	6	78	89.7
Pitkin	14,375	169	21.9	747	825	1,326	7.7	52,744	4	43	79.1
Prowers	14,220	227	35.7	1,131	1,191	1,934	27.9	28,881	19	265	72.8
Pueblo	140,786	1,934	44.7	9,412	9,678	15,718	25.8	29,112	102	1,358	85.5
Rio Blanco	7,120	66	25.8	351	449	919	12.4	40,921	6	57	87.7
Rio Grande	12,437	192	27.6	859	993	1,587	35.1	25,808	10	174	68.4
Routt	18,648	206	19.4	1,055	1,225	2,283	7.8	42,799	25	174	70.7
Saguache	6,478	82	26.8	488	577	844	35.9	22,419	7	106	97.2
San Juan	540	5	*	31	36	64	27.1	27,635	1	12	58.3
San Miguel	6,159	67	19.4	350	398	714	12.7	42,160	2	47	93.6
Sedgwick	2,755	33	30.3	169	167	273	23.2	28,209	3	39	48.7
Summit	21,309	257	16.0	1,327	1,569	2,307	5.9	45,857	9	208	61.1
Teller	22,012	203	22.2	1,273	1,552	2,739	12.2	45,552	23	336	70.2
Washington	5,205	52	26.9	283	353	640	15.8	29,870	9	129	79.1
Weld	178,597	2,868	27.2	13,655	13,538	21,281	16.8	35,351	176	1,372	71.5
Yuma	9810	130	30.8	636	660	1,194	16.1	31,639	18	113	69.0

Child Health

1999 Moms Receiving Early Prenatal Care (%)	1999 Low Birth Weight Births (%)	2001 Children on Medicaid (%)	2001 Enrollment in CHP Plus (%)	1999 Deaths of Infants Under Age 1 (rate per 1,000)	1999 Deaths of Children Under Age 18 (rate per 100,000)
81.7	8.4	12.5	2.5	6.7	66.1
79.9	7.8	14.0	2.6	8.6	86.4
78.5	11.5	24.8	6.6	15.0	86.0
87.3	8.4	8.3	1.5	7.1	58.3
49.1	12.7	14.5	4.9	*	*
72.9	*	16.9	5.6	*	*
84.3	9.6	37.8	3.6	*	*
84.3	7.7	7.4	1.2	5.0	39.6
86.9	4.4	10.6	4.7	*	*
72.4	17.2	9.7	7.8	*	*
93.3	8.8	6.8	1.6	*	*
72.9	9.0	29.2	14.3	*	120.7
61.4	17.8	39.4	11.4	*	*
77.8	6.7	35.9	8.2	*	*
87.5	16.1	7.5	4.4	*	*
78.9	4.7	18.8	5.5	9.4	91.4
73.5	9.2	22.5	3.3	6.2	69.3
70.6	*	18.8	7.6	*	*
98.1	7.1	1.5	0.5	3.2	35.4
71.0	9.2	5.2	0.4	*	*
82.6	9.5	10.9	1.3	9.8	85.2
92.7	8.7	4.1	1.0	*	76.8
84.0	9.4	17.5	5.2	8.8	95.1
72.6	7.2	12.2	2.3	*	34.0
88.0	*	5.4	1.6	*	*
93.5	14.3	8.1	3.6	*	118.1
94.5	12.4	7.3	2.0	*	*
100.0	*	12.4	0.6	*	*
69.6	8.7	25.6	6.2	*	173.2
85.7	*	9.7	4.3	*	*
91.6	7.8	5.9	1.4	4.5	56.5
76.5	*	10.4	5.3	*	*
89.9	5.4	14.4	11.3	*	*
58.7	5.4	9.4	3.7	*	47.1
59.5	12.0	12.3	3.3	*	208.1
82.0	8.2	9.0	2.6	4.5	55.2
71.8	10.7	21.6	6.8	*	*
85.7	10.5	13.6	4.1	*	*
64.9	6.0	16.0	3.9	*	*
88.2	7.0	18.4	6.1	15.4	121.6
100.0	*	29.4	8.6	*	*
80.1	10.4	11.4	4.9	*	*
68.9	5.0	18.6	6.0	*	61.3
68.1	9.3	17.0	5.9	*	47.8
76.2	9.6	17.2	3.5	*	48.2
74.8	6.5	30.7	6.3	*	68.4
72.2	8.3	5.6	3.6	*	*
93.6	10.3	3.4	1.4	*	*
82.4	*	11.3	3.7	*	*
86.1	10.1	1.3	0.6	*	*
65.2	12.3	30.8	9.9	*	*
81.6	8.2	27.4	2.5	8.3	78.2
78.8	9.2	9.6	3.1	*	*
79.6	10.9	29.4	9.0	*	87.0
93.2	11.2	3.4	2.8	*	*
73.4	12.2	31.0	8.8	*	*
*	*	10.3	12.8	*	*
68.7	7.5	3.9	1.6	*	*
87.9	*	12.2	4.6	*	*
85.2	16.0	4.4	0.8	*	60.4
89.2	14.3	7.7	1.8	24.6	146.7
75.0	5.8	9.8	3.4	*	306.3
66.2	7.0	13.2	3.3	5.6	54.5
8.5	16.6	5.7	23.1	159.0	

Family Issues

1999 Children Receiving TANF (average monthly rate per 1,000)	1999 Children Qualifying for Free/Reduced Price Lunch (%)	1999 Children Under 5 on WIC (average monthly (%)	1999 Children in Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1999 Three Risk Factor Births (%)
21.7	27.7	18.1	13.1	8.1
17.5	29.8	23.0	15.2	9.8
39.2	55.7	49.4	20.7	10.5
13.2	19.6	22.3	11.0	5.4
16.1	37.2	22.3	0.8	10.0
26.7	40.6	61.7	12.8	*
30.5	60.0	48.3	17.9	16.9
11.4	14.5	17.1	8.2	6.1
13.3	29.2	25.6	6.9	7.3
5.3	24.1	106.0	11.4	*
4.7	18.6	18.3	20.9	*
78.6	64.4	26.6+	9.0	7.6
95.3	74.7	7.9+	21.8	15.6
88.2	60.8	32.5	10.7	13.3
33.9	27.0	14.9	5.5	9.4
24.6	43.2	25.2	8.6	8.5
45.4	61.1	6.0+	23.4	12.8
30.1	33.6	17.2	11.4	*
1.4	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.7
1.1	25.4	14.8	3.5	6.3
5.2	24.4	25.2	11.9	6.2
27.0	10.4	3.7	2.5	2.4
39.3	35.8	36.9	23.0	10.3
11.9	20.0	19.2	13.2	9.6
8.0	11.4	0.0	11.0	*
4.5	14.9	15.2	6.0	1.9
5.3	9.9	20.4	7.9	3.5
4.8	12.9	0.0	7.9	*
70.6	51.1	37.7	20.4	10.1
17.3	37.2	41.7	9.2	*
12.6	14.4	14.9	7.5	4.9
13.5	27.5	42.6	2.3	*
11.2	31.4	36.2	8.0	*
4.6	24.9	19.4	8.9	4.4
10.1	51.8	47.2	16.3	14.3
13.4	18.2	15.2	9.3	6.5
58.8	61.6	42.0	12.2	13.0
9.2	31.8	43.6	14.2	14.0
13.8	36.1	43.5	12.6	9.8
24.7	35.3	8.3+	17.9	7.5
24.4	20.9	8.5	7.2	*
20.7	21.2	22.4	11.3	9.6
28.4	43.7	31.0	19.3	12.9
25.6	38.2	39.5	17.9	11.6
27.1	44.8	44.5	18.8	14.1
60.6	55.2	52.8	13.0	12.1
7.5	17.0	10.4	8.4	*
3.9	13.6	11.1	7.8	2.9
2.0	29.5	33.6	5.0	*
0.3	2.1	6.2	1.9	6.5
32.4	47.8	43.8	14.3	15.9
43.5	46.1	44.6	30.5	16.0
7.8	22.7	25.6	13.0	6.1
62.7	50.1	27.1+	7.2	10.9
1.1	9.1	9.6	2.9	1.9
40.2	74.6	66.1	11.4	11.0
24.0	42.9	27.7	20.3	*
2.5	13.1	14.5	2.7	*
7.1	40.8	32.4	11.5	15.2
2.1	12.5	8.9	3.9	3.5
13.0	12.8	19.6	15.1	4.4
8.8	40.2	29.0	16.2	9.6
15.9	40.2	5.5+	13.9	12.0
13.8	43.6	48.7	12.9	15.4

Teen Issues

1999 Teen Birth Rate (rate per 1,000 teens age 15-17)	1999 High School Graduation Rate (%)
29.9	79.9
41.0	79.8
32.8	80.8
19.6	85.9
33.0	80.2
28.6	89.1
55.1	92.8
20.8	85.6
15.9	90.8
*	100
*	74.0
26.3	82.4
46.0	80.9
*	80.5
*	83.3
26.6	85.8
65.2	64.9
*	92.6
5.6	88.3
31.7	73.1
30.0	81.0
6.8	76.2
30.2	86.9
29.8	78.9
*	84.0
13.8	91.0
*	93.4
*	100
41.4	81.1
*	100
14.6	80.4
*	97.1
*	92.4
8.0	76.8
51.3	67.6
17.1	84.0
51.0	83.3
29.0	86.8
66.1	92.0
26.1	65.3
*	63.6
22.9	85.6
29.7	68.5
21.6	70.0
44.2	66.3
49.7	85.9
*	86.7
*	89.4
*	90.9
13.4	89.0
66.1	75.6
44.8	84.7
*	90.3
54.9	88.3
*	90.4
22.6	67.0
*	87.5
*	86.0
78.4	97.1
11.2	84.6
12.3	77.1
24.6	83.5
46.5	71.6
29.8	90.0

* ERIC 3 reported events.

+ See data definition for WIC.

Rates based on small numbers should be viewed with caution.

County Rankings

	1999 Births to Single Moms (%)	1999 Births to Single Moms (RANK out of 59)	1999 Three Risk Factor Births (%)	1999 Three Risk Factor Births (RANK out of 49)	1999 Moms Receiving Early Prenatal Care (%)	1999 Moms Receiving Early Prenatal Care (RANK out of 62)	1999 Low Birth Weight Births (%)	1999 Low Birth Weight Births (RANK out of 53)	1999 Teen Birth Rate (rate per 1,000 Teens 15-17)	1999 Teen Birth Rate (RANK out of 44)	1999 High School Graduation Rate (%)	1999 High School Graduation Rate (RANK out of 63)
COLORADO	25.4		8.1		81.7		8.4		29.9		79.9	
Adams	29.9	40	9.8	26	79.9	31	7.8	16	41.0	30	79.8	47
Alamosa	31.0	44	10.5	31	78.5	35	11.5	42	32.8	28	80.8	43
Arapahoe	21.3	20	5.4	11	87.3	17	8.4	21	19.6	11	85.9	27
Archuleta	32.7	48	10.0	28	49.1	62	12.7	47	33.0	29	80.2	46
Baca	12.5	4	*	*	72.9	44	*	*	28.6	20	89.1	18
Bent	49.4	59	16.9	49	84.3	23	9.6	33	55.1	40	92.8	7
Boulder	19.9	18	6.1	12	84.3	23	7.7	15	20.8	12	85.6	30
Chaffee	23.4	28	7.3	18	86.9	18	4.4	1	15.9	9	90.8	13
Cheyenne	13.8	6	*	*	72.4	47	17.2	52	*	*	100	1
Clear Creek	15.4	8	*	*	93.3	7	8.8	25	*	*	74	53
Conejos	21.5	21	7.6	20	72.9	44	9.0	26	26.3	18	82.4	39
Costilla	37.8	54	15.6	46	61.4	59	17.8	53	46.0	34	80.9	42
Crowley	31.1	45	13.3	40	77.8	36	6.7	9	*	*	80.5	44
Custer	21.9	23	9.4	22	87.5	16	16.1	51	*	*	83.3	37
Delta	23.9	29	8.5	21	78.9	33	4.7	2	26.6	19	85.8	29
Denver	34.9	52	12.8	37	73.5	42	9.2	27	65.2	41	64.9	62
Dolores	17.6	12	*	*	70.6	51	*	*	*	*	92.6	8
Douglas	5.3	1	0.7	1	98.1	3	7.1	12	5.6	1	88.3	20
Eagle	16.0	9	6.3	16	71.0	50	9.2	27	31.7	27	73.1	54
El Paso	25.3	31	6.2	14	82.6	26	9.5	32	30.0	25	81	41
Elbert	11.1	3	2.4	4	92.7	9	8.7	23	6.8	2	76.2	51
Fremont	34.4	51	10.3	30	84.0	25	9.4	31	30.2	26	86.9	23
Garfield	26.6	34	9.6	23	72.6	46	7.2	13	29.8	23	78.9	48
Gilpin	21.6	22	*	*	88.0	14	*	*	*	*	84	34
Grand	20.8	19	1.9	2	93.5	6	14.3	48	13.8	7	91	11
Gunnison	18.6	15	3.5	6	94.5	4	12.4	46	*	*	93.4	6
Hinsdale	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	*	*	*	*	100	1
Huerfano	40.6	56	10.1	29	69.6	52	8.7	23	41.4	31	81.1	40
Jackson	*	*	*	*	85.7	20	*	*	*	*	100	1
Jefferson	17.7	14	4.9	10	91.6	10	7.8	16	14.6	8	80.4	45
Kiowa	17.6	12	*	*	76.5	38	*	*	*	*	97.1	4
Kit Carson	13.0	5	*	*	89.9	11	5.4	4	*	*	92.4	9
La Plata	25.1	30	4.4	8	58.7	61	5.4	4	8.0	3	76.8	50
Lake	33.8	50	14.3	43	59.5	60	12.0	43	51.3	38	67.6	58
Larimer	22.8	26	6.5	16	82.0	28	8.2	18	17.1	10	84	34
Las Animas	37.9	55	13.0	39	71.8	49	10.7	39	51.0	37	83.3	37
Lincoln	26.3	33	14.0	41	85.7	20	10.5	38	29.0	21	86.6	25
Logan	32.5	47	9.8	26	64.9	58	6.0	7	66.1	42	92	10
Mesa	23.3	27	7.5	19	88.2	13	7.0	10	26.1	17	65.3	61
Mineral	*	*	*	*	100.0	1	*	*	*	*	63.6	63
Moffat	31.1	45	9.6	23	80.1	30	10.4	37	22.9	15	85.6	30
Montezuma	33.1	49	12.9	38	68.9	53	5.0	3	29.7	22	68.5	57
Montrose	26.6	34	11.6	34	68.1	55	9.3	30	21.6	13	70	56
Morgan	30.4	42	14.1	42	76.2	39	9.6	33	44.2	32	66.3	60
Otero	44.6	57	12.1	36	74.8	41	6.5	8	49.7	36	85.9	27
Ouray	13.9	7	*	*	72.2	48	8.3	20	*	*	86.7	24
Park	16.6	11	2.9	5	93.6	5	10.3	36	*	*	89.4	17
Phillips	9.8	2	*	*	82.4	27	*	*	*	*	90.9	12
Pitkin	21.9	23	6.5	16	86.1	19	10.1	35	13.4	6	89	19
Prowers	35.7	53	15.9	47	65.2	57	12.3	45	66.1	42	75.6	52
Pueblo	44.7	58	16.0	48	81.6	29	8.2	18	44.8	33	84.7	32
Rio Blanco	25.8	32	6.1	12	78.8	34	9.2	27	*	*	90.3	15
Rio Grande	27.6	39	10.9	32	79.6	32	10.9	40	54.9	39	88.3	20
Routt	19.4	16	1.9	2	93.2	8	11.2	41	*	*	90.4	14
Saguache	26.8	36	11.0	33	73.4	43	12.2	44	22.6	14	67	59
San Juan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	87.5	22
San Miguel	19.4	16	*	*	68.7	54	7.5	14	*	*	86	26
Sedgwick	30.3	41	15.2	44	87.9	15	*	*	78.4	44	97.1	4
Summit	16.0	9	3.5	6	85.2	22	16.0	50	11.2	4	84.6	33
Teller	22.2	25	4.4	8	89.2	12	14.3	48	12.3	5	77.1	49
Washington	26.9	37	9.6	23	75.0	40	5.2	6	24.6	16	83.5	36
Weld	27.2	38	12.0	35	66.2	56	23	10	46.5	35	71.6	55
Yuma	30.8	43	15.4	45	76.9	37	8.5	22	29.8	23	90	16

* Fewer than 3 reported events.

+ See data definition for WIC.

Rates based on small numbers should be viewed with caution.

DATA DEFINITIONS

The **Colorado Children's Campaign** relies on data from federal, state and local agencies. These sources are the final authority relating to the quality of any data.

Population estimates provided by the Demography Section, Department of Local Affairs, Colorado Division of Local Government.

Number of live births in 1999 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Births to single moms (percent)
Births to single moms per 100 live births in 1999 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Children under 18 in poverty (percent)
Number of children under 18 living below the official federal poverty level in 1997 per 100 children provided by the US Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Areas Estimate Branch website:
www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipes/stcty/d97_08.htm

Median household income (number)
Median household income in 1997 provided by the US Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, Small Areas Estimate Branch website:
www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipes/stcty/c97_08.htm

FAMILY ISSUES

Children receiving TANF (rate per 1,000)
Number of children under age 18 receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families in 1999 provided by the Colorado Department of Human Services. Population estimates prepared by the Demography Section, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. The rate is the monthly average number of children receiving TANF during 1999 per 1,000 children. Calculations by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Children qualifying for free lunch (percent)
Percent of children in public school qualifying for free school lunches in 1999 provided by the Colorado Department of Education. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family income is less than 130% of the official poverty level. Public school children qualify for reduced price lunches if their family income is less than 185% of the official poverty level.

Infants and children under 5 on WIC (percent)
Number of infants and children under age 5 receiving services from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children in 1999 provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. Population estimates prepared by the Demography Section, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. The rate is the monthly average number of infants and children served by WIC per 100 infants and children under 5 years of age. Note that some county WIC programs provide services to children from other counties, so the rate for those counties could be higher than 100%. Neither Gilpin nor Hinsdale counties have a WIC program. Children in Conejos, Costilla, Denver, Mesa, Rio Grande and Weld counties are served both by WIC and CSFP (Commodities Supplemental Food Program), with relatively few being served by WIC.

Children receiving federal program services (percent)

Percent of Colorado and U.S. children under age 18 receiving AFDC/TANF and reduced price or free school lunch in 1990-1998 provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau.

Children in out-of-home placements (rate per 1,000)

Number of children removed from their homes by the Department of Human Services in 1999 per 1,000 children under age 18 provided by the Child Welfare Services Division, Colorado Department of Human Services. Out-of-home placements include family foster care, specialized group homes, residential child care facilities, independent living situations, foster care with relatives, residential treatment centers, detention, legal risk adoptions, medical care, and both emergency and non-emergency placements in receiving or shelters.

Removal reasons (percent distribution)

Number of times a particular reason was reported for removal of children from their homes by the Department of Human Services in 1999 for each 100 reasons reported provided by the Central Registry of Child Protection, Division of Child Welfare Services, Colorado Department of Human Services. Multiple reasons may be reported for removal of a child from his/her home.

Paternity establishment

Number of biological fathers identified per 100 out-of-wedlock births as of approximately six months after the close of the calendar year provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Three risk factor births (percent)

Births that are to single mothers under 25 years of age with less than a high school education per 100 live births in 1999 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

CHILD HEALTH**Moms receiving early prenatal care (percent)**

Births for which prenatal care was initiated in the first trimester of pregnancy per 100 live births in 1999 and 1990-1999 with known start of prenatal care provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Low birth weight births (percent)

Babies born weighing 5.5 pounds or less (less than 2500 grams) per 100 live births in 1999 and 1990-1999 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. Low birth weight rates by racial/ethnicity group for 1990-1999 from the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment, *Colorado Vital Statistics* series of annual reports. Rates by racial/ethnicity group for 1999 were obtained from the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment website: www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/hsshom.asp

Enrollment in Medicaid (percent)

Number of children enrolled in Medicaid as of January 2001 and population under age 19 in Colorado provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. Calculations by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Enrollment in CHP+ (percent)

Number of children enrolled in Child Health Plan Plus as of January 2001 and population under age 19 in Colorado provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. Calculations by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Deaths of infants under age 1 (rate per 1,000)

Deaths during the first year of life per 1,000 live births in 1999 and 1990-1999 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment, *Colorado Vital Statistics* series of annual reports. Includes deaths from natural causes (such as illness or congenital defects) and injury (including motor vehicle deaths, homicides and suicides).

Deaths of children under age 18 (rate per 100,000)

Deaths per 100,000 children under 18 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. Includes deaths from natural causes (such as illness or congenital defects) and injury (including motor vehicle deaths, homicides and suicides).

Cause of death of children (rate per 100,000)

Age-specific death rates per 100,000 children age 1-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 in Colorado in 1999 for each cause of death provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment website: www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/hsshom.asp

Oral health

Counties in Colorado with no Medicaid-participating dentist in FY 99-00 provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, *Report to the Joint Budget Committee on Impacts of Dental Reimbursement from FY 1999-2000 and Additional Analysis and Recommendations*.

Immunization rate (percent)

Number of children per 100 children age 19-35 months in Colorado who have been fully vaccinated in 1999 provided by the Immunization Program, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment. The source of the data was the National Immunization Survey from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Full immunization includes 4 DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus), 3 polio and 1 MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) vaccinations.

Uninsured children (percent)

The number of uninsured children in Colorado and the U.S. in 1997-1999 per 100 children under age 18 provided by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The source of the data was the average of the U.S. Census Bureau's March *Current Population Survey* files from 1998 through 2000.

ABUSE AND NEGLECT**Confirmed incidents of child abuse/neglect (number)**

Number of confirmed incidents of child abuse or neglect in 1999 provided by the Central Registry of Child Protection, Division of Child Welfare Services, Colorado Department of Human Services. An incident may involve more than one child, and includes all types of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse.

Abuse and neglect referrals (percent)

Number of child abuse and neglect referrals in 1999 provided by the Central Registry of Child Protection, Division of Child Welfare Services, Colorado Department of Human Services.

Nature of abuse and/or neglect

Percent of child victims of each type of abuse or neglect in 1999 provided by the Central Registry of Child Protection, Division of Child Welfare Services, Colorado Department of Human Services.

Age of child on date of abuse/neglect incident (percent distribution)

Percent distribution of children by age on the date of reported abuse/neglect incident in 1999 provided by the Central Registry of Child Protection, Division of Child Welfare Services, Colorado Department of Human Services.

Abuse and neglect referrals investigated

Percent of child abuse and neglect referrals in 1999 which were investigated provided by the Central Registry of Child Protection, Division of Child Welfare Services, Colorado Department of Human Services.

Child victims of abuse/neglect (number)

Number of child victims of abuse and neglect in 1995-1999 provided by the Central Registry of Child Protection, Division of Child Welfare Services, Colorado Department of Human Services.

TEEN ISSUES**Teen birth rate (rate per 1,000)**

Live births to girls, ages 15-17, 15-19 and 18-19 per 1,000 Colorado female teens of that age (age-specific fertility rate) in 1990-1999 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

High school graduation rate (percent)

The 1998-99 graduation rate is based on all students reported by school districts, who were enrolled in 9th grade in the 1995-96 school year. The rate includes students who transferred into, and excludes students who transferred out of, the class of '99. The membership base of a school can be adjusted for a student reported as a dropout during the prior school year if the school has documentation that the student entered an education program subsequently. The 1999 graduation rate provided by the Colorado Department of Education website: www.cde.state.co.us/index_stats.htm

High school dropout rate (percent)

The 1998-99 dropout rate is the percentage of all students enrolled in grades 7-12 who left school during the school year and are not known to have transferred to other public or private schools. In accordance with a 1993 legislative mandate, the dropout rate calculation excludes expelled students. The 1998-99 public school dropout provided by the Colorado Department of Education website: www.cde.state.co.us/index_stats.htm

**Teen suicide rate 1995-1999
(average rate per 100,000)**

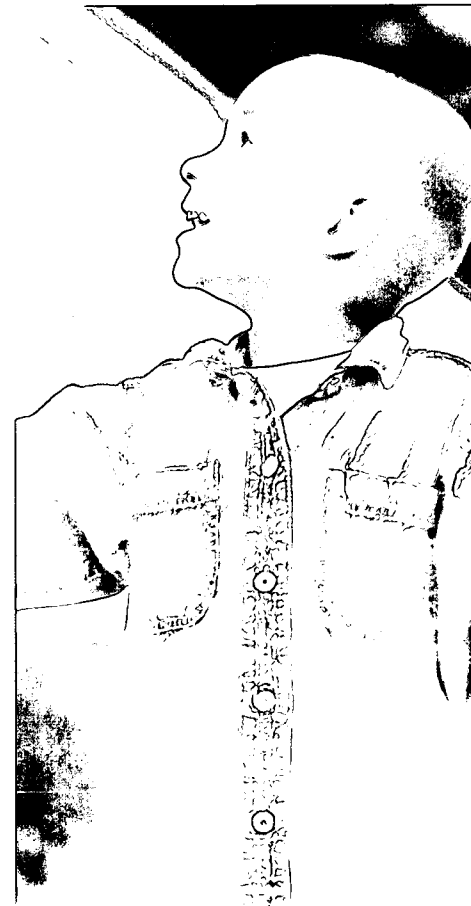
Average annual number of suicides per 100,000 Colorado children ages 10-19 in 1995-1999 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

**Teen homicide rate 1995-1999
(average rate per 100,000)**

Average annual number of homicides per 100,000 Colorado children ages 10-19 in 1995-1999 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment.

Juvenile violent crime (rate per 10,000)

Number of children ages 10-17 in Colorado arrested for a violent crime in 1999 per 10,000 children age 10-17 in Colorado provided by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation website: cdpsweb.state.co.us/cbi/docs_reports.htm Population estimates prepared by the Demography Section, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Calculations by the Colorado Children's Campaign. Violent crime includes aggravated assault, robbery, rape, and murder.



SOURCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sources:

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Casey Foundation.

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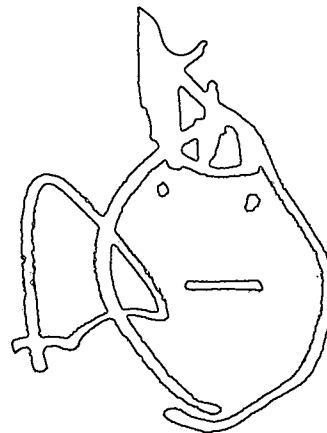
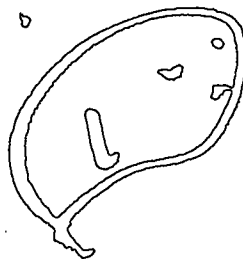
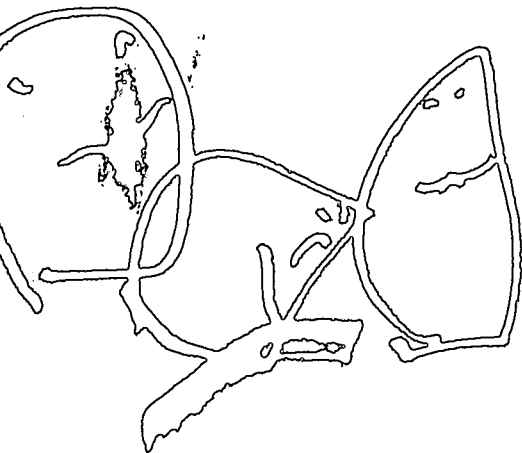
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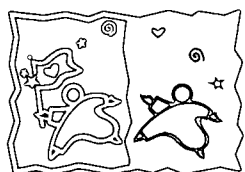
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